THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c) During investigations of a case in Thiruvananthapuram under Foreigners Orders 1948 read with Foreigners Act 1946 against a foreign national for overstaying in India, the Police authorities discovered evidence indicating some links between the said foreign national and a scientist of Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, one of the Centres of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was suspected that certain classified documents of ISRO has been leaked out to the foreigner. Therefore, a case was registered under Sections 3 & 4 of the Official Secrets Act 1923, read with Section 34 of Indian Penal Code (IPC). Following the registration of this case, 6 persons including 2 Scientists of ISRO, 2 foreigners and 2 businessmen were arrested. The matter has since been entrusted by Government of India to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on the request of Government of Kerala and the same has been registered by the CBI under RC-10 (S)/94—SIU (V)/SIC-II New Delhi under Section 7 of Foreigners Orders 1948 read with Section 14 of Foreigners Act 1946 and RC 11 (S)/94-SIU-V/SIC. II under Sections 3, & 5 of Official Secrets Act, 1923 read with section 34 of IPC. All the six accused are in custody and the cases are under investigation. The two Scientists have been placed under deemed suspension.

(d) The Scientists arrested are Shri D. Sasikumaran, Scientists/Engineer 'G' (Rs. 5900—6700) and Shri S. Nambinarayanan, Scientist/Engineer 'H' (Rs. 5900—7300) No. police officer is reported to have been arrested.

(e) Security Instructions issued by Government are adopted for the safety and security of secret documents in ISRO and Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Review of the existing mechanisms for security in the different Centres and Units of Department of Space/ISRO has been initiated to strengthen the security measures.

(f) No damage on India's Space technology and missiles technology programmes is expected.

(g) The case started on 20-10-1994 when the Kerala Police registered a case for overstay of a foreign national to which a case under the Official Secrets Act, 1923 was added. The CBI took over the case on 3-12-1994.

Achievements of Space Research

2719. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) What are the achievements of Space research and technology for peaceful purpose;

(b) the total amount spent thereon; and;

(c) the details of progress in different fields where developments have come through in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) India has an impressive array of achievements in the areas of space research and technology development for peaceful purposes through;

(i) establishment of operational space-based services in a self reliant manner for telecommunication, TV broadcasting, developmental education, meteorological applications, disaster management, management of natural resources, environmental monitoring etc.;

(ii) development and operationalisation of indigenous satellites, launch vehicles and ground infrastructure required for the above.

(b) The total amount spent on space research and development till the end of 1993-94 is Rs. 4689.40 crores.

(c) The Indian space programme began with the establishment of Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) in 1962

and its successful operationalisation in 1963. Major fields of achievement are as follows :

(i) Indian space technology has resulted in the use of indigenous communication and remote sensing satellites in core sectors of the Indian economy. Multipurpose INSAT Satellites cater to domestic long distance communications, mateorological observations and data relay, nation-wide direct satellite TV and radio broadcasting, remote area communication and operationalisation of disaster warning system in cyclone-prone areas. IRS Satellites are use for remote sensing applications in the management of national natural resources for nation-wide remote sensing application mapping for agro-climate zonal planning, drought monitoring and assessment of crop acreage and yield estimation, fisheries potential forecast, water resources survey, wasteland mapping, forest cover monitoring, integrated developmental planning and such other allied areas.

(ii) Simultaneously, the nation now possesses the capability to launch IRS class of satellites from its own soil with the successful development of Launch Vehicle Technology through SLV, ASLV and PSLV. The second launch of PSLV on 15-10-1994 is a major milestone in Indian technological capability to build satellite launch vehicles. Significant progress has also been made in the development of GSLV, capable of launching INSAT class of satellites.

(iii) Further, the development of space science in India has received considerable boost in the areas of astronomy and astrophysics, planetary atmosphere and aeronomy and theoretical physics.

(iv) Another significant achievement is the technological upgradation of Indian industries by undertaking the supply of hardware and services, as well as the transfer of about 220 technologies, developed by ISRO, to industry for use both in the space programme as well as for other applications.

Resolution on the Fiftieth Anniversary of United Nations Organisation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I have a Resolution to put before the House. As hon. Members are aware, on the 24th October, 1994, the United Nations Organisation has entered into the fiftieth year of its existence.

I take this oppurtunity to place before the House the following Resolution to commemorate the fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations Organisation, which I hope will be unanimously endorsed by all sections of the House :—

THIS HOUSE :

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the world, in the aftermath of the Second World War, to save future generations from the scourge of war through the establishment of the United Nations as a forum resolving global problems and for the betterment of conditions of economic and social well-being through co-operative action ;

Conscious of the unique contribution made by this world organisation over the last forty-nine years to peace, security and development ;

Also conscious that notwithstanding the efforts of the United Nations, international economic relations continue to be characterised by inequality, domination and exploitation, eradication of poverty remains a distant goal, and serious armed conflicts persist in the world;

Considering that the fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations provides an important occasion for governments and peoples around the world to rededicate themselves to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and to reaffirm their commitment to work for ushering in a new era of global peace and economic and social development of all peoples on the basis of equality and justice;